

BACKGROUND

SUDAN - CHRONOLOGY AND AGREEMENT FOR SELF-
GOVERNMENT

- 1899 - Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement on joint sovereignty over Sudan following reoccupation of country by British and Egyptian forces.
- 1924 - As result of murder of General Lee Stack in Cairo, Egyptian participation in administration of Sudan severely restricted. This status maintained up to present.
- 1951 - In October 1951 nationalist Wafd-dominated Egyptian parliament "abrogated" 1899 Sudan Condominium Agreement and amended Egyptian constitution to provide for unity of Sudan with Egypt under Egyptian crown.

Nov 1952-Feb 1953 - Arduous Anglo-Egyptian negotiations to provide for Sudanese self-government and eventual self-determination. Terms of agreement signed 12 February 1953 to provide for:

1. A five-man commission (composed of 2 Sudanese, 1 Britisher, 1 Egyptian, and a Pakistani chairman) to advise governor general of Sudan, traditionally a British official. Governor general retains certain "reserve powers" for internal security matters and is responsible to Britain and Egypt for foreign affairs.
2. Agreement called for "early" elections to provide a 97-seat house of representatives and to elect 30 members of 50-member senate.

Remaining 20 members being appointed

3. Elections were to be carried out under supervision of an international Election Commission composed of 3 Sudanese, 1 Britisher, 1 Egyptian, 1 American and an Indian chairman.
4. Following establishment of Sudanese parliament, country will enter a "transitional period" of self-government not to exceed three years. "Transitional period" will be ended by Sudanese parliament passing a resolution calling for "self-determination." Elections will then be held for a Constituent Assembly which will decide future of Sudan -- union with Egypt or independence -- and will draft a constitution for Sudan.